THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Vol. VI. Elizabeth-City, N. C. Saturday, May 12, 1827. No. 21.

TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.*

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

CITY HOTEL.

The subscriber has re-opened the City Hotel as a house of public entertainment for travellers and boarders, where he respectfully solicits public patronage.

Wm Albertson.

Elizabeth-City, April 7.

JUST RECEIVED

By Schooner Experiment, Tripp, from St. Bartholomews:

1500 bushels coarse Salt,
7 hogsheads Rum,
3 bags of Coffee,

Also by schr. Quincy, Stoddard, from Boston

12 barrels N. E. Rum,
6 quintals Fish,
250 bushels Irish Potatoes.

For sale by

A. Fobes, jun

Elizabeth-City, April 7. *Tf*

NOTICE.

DARIUS B. ROGERS, intends opening a school in Camden county for the education of youth of both sexes, to be under the direction of the undersigned gentlemen as trustees. The following are the different branches which will be taught, and the terms.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography—per quarter	$3 00
Mathematics and the Languages	4 00

MAJOR GREGORY,
WM. L. HOUSE,
ISAAC MERCER, } *Trustees.*

April 28. *Bt.*

State of North-Carolina,
Camden County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1827.

J. C. Ehringhaus, Admr. of Wm. T. Muse, dec. vs. Wilson Sanderlin. } Orig'l attachment, levied on the lands of Wilson Sanderlin, adjoining the lands of Jno. Brite, Benj. Overton's heirs & others Jan. 30 1827.

It is therefore ordered, that six weeks public notice thereof be given to the said Wilson Sanderlin, by advertisement in the Elizabeth-City Star, that unless he appeared at the next Term of our said Court, to be held at the Court-House in Camden, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and plead to said action, final judgment will be entered up against him.

Test

Mal. S. Lewis, Ck.

Camden County, April 7.

LEGHORN FLATS.

1 Case Leghorn Flats,
1 do. Mens' and boys' Hats.

For sale at low prices.

Wright & Williams.

May 5th.

SPRING GOODS.
H. LOCKWOOD

HAS Just received per Schooner *Only Son*, and offers for sale, the following assortment, low for Cash or country produce:—

Blue, black and brown Cloths,
Super. Cassimeres, Irish Linens,
Striped Florentine, shaded Nankins,
Silk striped ditto,
Cassinett, Ginghams,
Sea Island Shirting, white Drilling,
Bangup Cord, striped Janes,
Blk. Circassian, striped Muslin,
Book muslin, tamb'd ditto,
Swiss and mull muslins,
White and plaid Robes,
Striped and fig'd Jackonet,
Superior white Marseilles,
Black silk Valencia, bobinet Lace,
White Florence, green Gauze,
Verona Hkfs. fancy Berege Hkfs.
Fancy silk Hkfs.
Silk and cotton Hose, Ribands,
Silk Umbrellas,
Pink and green Florence,
Black Levantine, Crapes,
Belt Ribands, Galloon, col'd Braid,
Sewing Silk,
Beaver, Kid and silk Gloves,
Bandanna Hkfs. flag ditto,
Black silk Hkfs. linen Cambrick do.
Blk. cotton Hose,
Mixed, white and brown 1-2 do
Parasols, blk. and brown Satin,
Inserting, Cambricks,
Swiss Cravats, muslin Points,
White Counterpanes,
Shaded Dresses, satin striped ditto,
Milinet, table Cloths, super. Plaid,
Super. gilt Buttons,
Brown Sheetings and Shirtings,
Black Bombazine, striped Satteen,
Super. fancy Prints, London do
Blk. and white ditto, two blue ditto,
Checks, Dimity, Bombazetts,
Russia Sheeting, Choppas,
Cotton Hdkfs. Berkley Cravats,
Linen Tapes, fancy Ear Drops,
Necklaces, Tilletting, brown Linen,
Furniture Calico,
Blue and yellow Nankin,
Shell side Combs,
Brazilian tuck and side ditto,
Bed Tick and knitting Cotton,
Blk. Fur Hats for men and boys,
Drab, do. do. do.
Men and boys' wool Hats,
Ladies' Morocco, Prunelle and calf skin Shoes,
Gentlemens' Boots,
Gentlemens' Buckskin and calf skin Shoes,
Childrens' leather and Morocco do.
1 case ladies' straw Bonnets,
Men and boys' Leghorn Hats,
Misses, open work Hats,
Artificial Flowers, cotton Yarn,
Foolscap and letter Paper,
Leading Lines and Bed Cords,
Pocket Books and Shaving Brushes,
Shoe Knives and Knives and Forks,
Silver Thimbles, Pocket Knives,
Fish Hooks, Hand and pit saw Files,
6, 8, 10 and 20d. Nails,
8d. wrought and 10d cut Brads.

Groceries.

Superior Cogniac Brandy,
do. Holland Gin, Apple Brandy,
New Rum, Peppermint Cordial,
Adkins' and Saunders' Tobacco,
New Orleans Sugar, Gun Powder,
Shot from No. 1 to 7,
Rappee and Maccaboy Snuff,
Mustard, Loaf Sugar, Soap & Candles,
8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass,
Pepper and Alspice,
Tea, Coffee and Chocolate,
Family Flour,
Mess and Prime Pork,
Ginger & Mace, Raisins, Indigo, &c.

Besides a number of other articles not mentioned.

Elizabeth-City, April 21.

JUST RECEIVED

Per Schooner Wm. & John, from St. Croix,

12 puncheons Rum,
4 hhds. Sugar.

A. FOBES, jr.

Fobesville, April 14.

Blanks for sale at this office

RECEIVED

By Schooner Only Son, Small, from New-York,

10 bbls. Whiskey,
10 do. Flour,
2 do. Linseed Oil,
1 hhds. Lamp Oil,
Nails, assorted,
2 hhds. excellent Vinegar,
Sewing Twine, heavy Duck,
White Lead, Verdigris, &c. &c.

For sale by

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

Elizabeth-City, April 21.

RECEIVED

Per Sloop Mary, Simmons, from St. Barts.

800 bushels coarse Salt,
3 puncheons Rum,
13 bbls. Sugar.

Also, per schr. Ensign,

150 bushels Irish Potatoes,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum,

For sale by *A. FOBES, jun.*

Wanted to Purchase

Or to hire for the year, a middle aged negro Woman without children, who can Cook, Wash and Iron; for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.

January 20.

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale by A. Fobes, Jr.

2000 bushels Turks Island SALT.

$25 REWARD

Will be given to any person for the apprehension and delivery to me or confinement in jail so I get him again my negro man NED, who runaway on the 4th of January last, without any provocation. He is very black, about 23 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, has lost one of his upper front teeth; has a large scar on the instep of his left foot, which causes him to walk lame at times. It is supposed he is lurking about Elizabeth-City, as he has a mother living at Mr. Abner Williams'.

John Winslow.

Elizabeth-City, April 28. *Bt*

Gig Making Business.

The subscriber intends carrying on the above business on a much larger scale than heretofore, and will sell Gigs to suit the times. Having the first rate workmen, and from his long experience in the business, he flatters himself that his customers will find his work superior to any he has made heretofore. He has a large stock of materials of the best quality, to finish off the best kind of Stick Gigs with leather tops and double joints.

Jos. Gordan.

Gates, April 28. *Bt*

Whiskey, Pork, and Flour.

We have just received per Schooner Trader, from N. York,

50 bbls. Whiskey.

In Store.

New-York prime Pork,
Superfine and fine Flour.

WRIGHT & WILLIAMS.

May 5th.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Office to the second story of his new brick building on Main-street, opposite the store of Mathew Cluff, esq. which will be open for business (of the Custom House) from 8 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M.

Asa Rogerson, *Collector.*

Elizabeth-City, May 5. *Tf*

BLANKS.

WARRANTS for Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck Counties, printed and for sale at this Office.

Farmer's Repository.

AN ADDRESS.

To the Farmer's Society of Barnwell District, S. C.—delivered on the 2nd of January, 1826, by ANGUS PATTERSON, a member of the Senate of that state, from that District.

[CONCLUDED.]

Were I to presume to recommend a course of rotation of crops to your attention, it would be the following. When practicable, I would recommend the plantations to be all in one enclosure, equally divided into three fields by turning rows, which should be shifted in the course of every rotation.

THE FIRST YEAR.

Field No. 1. In Indian corn.
2. In cotton, on 3 feet beds
3. In oats.

In giving my views of the proper culture with this rotation, I will begin with the

SECOND YEAR.

Field No. 2—I would plant in corn six feet one way, and from one to three feet the other way, according to the strength of the land, on a small bed made by running three deep furrows together, in every other space between the cotton beds of the last year, and crossing these and the old cotton beds with a narrow shovel plough, to insure regularity, and to open a place for the seed. When the plants are up two or three leaves, break up the lands with a Yankee iron mould-board plough, in the direction of the old cotton beds, and as deep as the soil will admit, occasionally touching the subsoil without turning much of it to the surface, throwing the earth to the corn. When the grass begins to appear, hand hoe, drawing as much earth to the plants as they will bear, and leaving as little grass on the beds as possible. At this working, the plants must be thinned to one stalk in a place. As soon as grass again appears, (which will not be before the corn is two feet high,) plough with a broad shovel as shallow as possible, particularly the furrow on the side next to the plants, sufficiently deep, however, to destroy the grass. After the lapse of fifteen or twenty days, by which time the forward plants will begin to tassel, hoe shallow, drawing the earth from the alley towards the plant or top of the bed.—The culture of the crop is then finished; for if the work is well done, the grass that may afterwards appear, will do little or no injury. The ploughing should be in one direction, by which two of the last year's cotton beds will be thrown into one corn bed, making a bed of the most proper size and to great advantage. Thus, with two ploughings, (one a breaking up,) and two hoeings, a better crop will be made than can be made on land of the same quality, where corn has grown the preceding year, with five ploughings and one or two hoeings in the usual way. I admit, taking a single year, that more land may be cultivated to the hand, and perhaps a little more corn may be made, in the usual method of ploughing and cross ploughing, but with much more injury to the land, and at double the expense of horses and provisions. I venture the assertion, confident it will be confirmed by experience, that the extensive corn crops which it is necessary for us in the present state of things to cultivate, cannot be made to greater advantage, or with less labor than after cotton, and in the way here recommended. This process, it is to be remarked, is intended for our medium quality of upland. Where the quality of the land requires a greater distance than three and a half feet between the cotton beds, it will be necessary to put a row of corn between each of the last year's cotton beds, giving distance to the plants in the row, according to circumstances. In that case, the corn bed is to be formed by ploughing one half of an old cotton bed, to each side of the corn.

In Field No. 1—Plough in oats about the middle of January, or as soon as the season will admit. I recommend planting in the spring, rather than in the fall, for several reasons. By planting in the spring, there is time for the removal of the preceding corn crop, and although there will be less grain than if planted in the fall; yet the stalk is not so dry and hard, and the quantity greater, and besides, the shorter the time any crop is growing, the less it exhausts the land.—It is found that any kind of small grain exhausts the land less when planted in the spring, than in the fall. This crop being intended merely as an auxiliary to the corn crop, ought to be meliorating. At this time, I know of no other that will better answer the purpose.

About the middle of September, of the first year, commence preparing *Field No.* 3, for cotton, by listing, first running furrows across the field in the direction, and at the distance you intend your beds. Into these furrows all the grass, weeds, and stubble are to be drawn by the hoe, taking only so much of the surface soil, as will serve to retain together, keep damp and decompose the vegetable matter. This work, as all other farming operations, ought to be well done, and should be completed as early as practicable. The bed for planting, is to be prepared by throwing up a furrow on each side of the list. It may be objected, that by bedding on a furrow, the tap root will extend too deep, and consequently the plant will not be so tall and luxuriant. It is true, I believe, there will not be as much stalk as when the root is obstructed by hard and unbroken earth, but on the other hand, I believe it will branch and form better, retain the leaves, forms and pods better—better resist the effects of excessive drought or wet, and will, finally, produce more cotton. My observation, for experience I have none, does not authorize me to say more on the culture of this crop, than merely to remark, that the beds ought to be of a tolerable size, and formed by the two first workings, after which the plough ought not to be used—that the subsequent tillage should be as shallow and seldom as possible to destroy grass and keep the crop clean, as well on account of not injuring the lateral roots, as for the benefit of the soil—that the culture should be continued as late as possible, both on account of the present, and the succeeding crop.

As much of the benefit to be expected from the course of crops here recommended, will be derived from the vegetable matter, to be incorporated with the soil, it must occur to every one, that four fields resting, one a full year, between the oat and cotton crops, would be an improvement, and that arrangement is suggested as preferable, where the extent of cleared land, and other circumstances will admit its introduction; always recollecting that the vegetable matter should be carefully preserved by listing or ploughing.

In addition to the three or four principal fields intended for the main crops, I would recommend two lots or small fields, each containing about an acre for every taskable hand on the plantation, separately enclosed, and located conveniently to the stables and barn, to which the manure accumulated in and about the stables and barn yard might be applied, and in which sweet potatoes, and such other crops, as the judgment of the proprietor may suggest, might be cultivated alternately.

Extra attention to live stock, it will be observed, is not included in this system. This is not, nor is it likely to be, for ages to come, a grazing district. Our present agricultural habits and staple products must undergo an entire change before we can, with the least prospect of profit, bestow any extraordinary attention or expense on this branch of domestic economy. Dry cattle, above a year old, do very well in ordinary seasons without feeding; every planter should, however, carefully preserve the husks and stalks of his corn, as food for his cows, during the winter. Only as many cattle should be kept on a plantation, as can be supported in good heart through the winter, on the offal and least valuable parts of the crops.

Many practices prevail among us, bearing directly on the present and future prosperity of agriculture, and to which, I would consider it my duty to advert, did time permit. The practice of burning woodlands in March or April, is, however, so singularly pernicious to our best interests, that it cannot be overlooked on this occasion. This absurd custom prevails, & has prevailed throughout this section of the state, ever since its first settlement. It must have been derived from the aborigines of the country, and is consistent with its savage origin. —To attempt to prove by argument, the evil tendency of repeatedly burning our woods, would be idle, as its deleterious effects on the land, must have been remarked by every person of the least discernment. That by it, the early vegetation of grass and weeds is promoted, is the reason, and the only one, upon which its continuation is justified; whilst it is admitted, that under this practice, the range gradually declines, and if persisted in, will be finally destroyed. By keeping our woodlands rough, the range for hogs, as well as the winter range for cattle, is obviously improved, as is, also the external appearance of the land; and

we are assured by persons of the best information and experience, that the texture and quanty of the soil is improved in the same, or in a greater degree.—Had the fire been kept from our lands, for the last twenty or thirty years, I hesitate not to say, that they would now be of more than double their present value; even our poor ridges would have been tolerable land. I am aware that many respectable landholders excuse the practice, but certainly for want of giving it the attention which it deserves. Let me entreat you seriously to consider the subject, and should you on reflection, agree with me as to the pernicious tendency of this barbarous custom, to use your influence towards its removal.

One of the principal circumstances which has retarded the progress of agricultural improvement, is the distrust, and sometimes the contempt with which a great portion of practical planters and farmers have ever looked upon theoretical, or as it is commonly called, book-knowledge. To remove this obstacle to improvement, is, I conside., one of the chief objects of this society; and on this point, I cannot better express my sentiments, than by adopting the language of an eminent writer. "It is," says Sir Richard Steele, "by the joint force of men of different talent that useful purposes are best accomplished; and a certain facility of invention in one, joined to the experience and practical skill of another, may bring works to perfection, which would be so far from growth, that they would not so much as have had birth, but from the good intelligence of persons of unlike abilities, whose good will to each other united their endeavors; it is certain that great and worthy works are every day lost by the distance which is kept between men from the very reason, which would make them seek each other in their different ways of life and education." To encourage, therefore, a free intercourse and interchange of opinions, between the practically wise, and the theoretically learned, is one of the most useful results that can be expected from this and similar associations.

The very low estimation in which elementary knowledge on the subject of agriculture, is generally held by practical men, is to be ascribed in a great measure to the want of judgment, with which most men reduce to practice what they find in books. No new theory or supposed improvement, however plausible, or apparently well tasted, should be adopted, except upon mature deliberation, and upon a small scale; nor should any national theory once adopted be abandoned or condemned, until by repeated experiments, it is found not to succeed; for a process which has succeeded in one place, and in one year, may not be successful in another place, or even in the same place with different seasons. In no business or employment, whatever, is the exercise of discretion, and a sound judgment more requisite, than in directing the various operations of agriculture; yet it is certainly true, that these operations should be conducted on fixed principles, the practice, however, must be varied and modified according to existing circumstances; and these are sometimes local and permanent, but often general and casual. If the art of cultivating the ground is reducible to certain principles, it is entitled to rank as a science. Science is defined to be an art attained by precepts, or built on principles; but as in all operative sciences, for instance, as in medicine, so in agriculture, although bottomed on immutable principles, in practice, it is subjected to infinite modifications; as the treatment of a disease must be modified according to the stage of the distemper, the constitution of the patient, the state of his system, &c. So a crop should be managed according to the nature of the soil, its state of fertility, seasons, climate, &c. Agriculture then is a science and as such it ought to be esteemed, taught, studied, and practised; and until that is the case, it can never attain the perfection of which it is susceptible, or that rank and dignity among the pursuits of life, to which it is justly entitled.

A Bogota paper of the 18th Feb. (received by the Athenian,) says the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, contains an official letter from Christoval Armeno, the Colombian Envoy in Peru to his government, detailing the insurrectionary movements of the Colombian troops in Lima, the substance of which is that the superior officers left in command by Bolivar, had been removed and sent home. The troops had renewed their oath of fidelity to the old constitution, and had retired from Lima to a neighboring town to wait the directions of their government. A revolution in the government of Peru in the same spirit had taken place; new officers appointed provisionally, were manning the government until the meeting of the Congress—and every thing was tranquil. The letter is dated at Lima 28th January.

Extract of a letter from Lima dated Feb. 6, 1827.

The Revolution, which took place here on the 27th ult. has effected a total change in the government, and entirely subverted the constitution established by Bolivar, and is the death blow to his designs in Peru. This event interrupted business for a few days but things are now running their old courses with new ministers, and it is not improbale but at the meeting of the new Congress some change may take place in the commercial relations of the country more favorable to foreign trade.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

London dates to the 26th of March are received at New-York and Boston, (by the William Thompson and Emerald,) but they do not contain any news of particular interest.

British Ministry.—It is said that owing to the precarious state of Lord Liverpool's health, he will vacate his office of Prime Minister; and it is added that Mr. Canning will *not* be appointed to succeed him. It is further understood that Mr. C. in the event of Lord Liverpool's resignation, will not serve under any other, and of course if not appointed himself, will withdraw from the Ministry.

Portugal.—In Portugal, affairs do not seem as free from difficulty as had been expected. The late Paris papers speak as with certainty, of the expected arrival in that city of Don Miguel (who it will be remembered has been some time at Vienna) on his way to Madrid. "Were this intelligence," says the London Courier of the 17th of March, "to be fully confirmed, we should say an important crisis in the affairs of Portugal is approaching." The Courier, of an earlier date, states that, in consequence of despatches from Gen Clinton, more troops were under orders for Portugal.

Greece.—The Journal des Debats says, it is no longer doubtful that important negotiations have been commenced at Constantinople, for the pacification of Greece: but what is singular, it adds; is, that English policy should have become, all at once, identified with that of Russia.

Lord Cochrane.—The Paris Constitutionel of March 12, gives the following as the copy of a letter written by Lord Cochrane to Mr. Eynard, at the moment of his Departure from Saint Tropez for Greece:—

"At last I am about to embark. You will hear of me, perhaps, sooner than you expect. I shall risk every thing, in order to accomplish what I have promised; but if any misfortune happens to me, I leave Lady Cochrane and my children, who are as dear to me as liberty is to Greece, confided to your care, and that of the friends of the cause."

A mechanic of Exmouth, (Eng.) has constructed a model of King Solomon's Temple, in shell work and minerals, containing 985 windows, 11 towers, 385 pinnacles, 188 pillars, formed 150,000 English shells. The medel is 4 feet 10 inches in length, and 3 feet 7 in breadth; the centre tower 4 feet 6 in height.

The demand for Cotton keeps steady, the sales this week amounting to 12,000 bales, but in consequence of the continuance of heavy supplies, prices have receded 1 8d per lb.

Latest from France.

The packet ship Edward Bonaffe, at New-York from Havre, brings Paris papers to the 4th ult inclusive.

London dates are of 31st March. Several members of the House of Commons had, according to the times of 30th, been imprisoned for not attending the call of the House.

The *Constitutionel*, of the 3d of April, contains a private letter dated Corfu, 11th March, entirely contradictory of the account published a few days since, that the Greeks had been defeated with great loss at Athens. It announces, as official, the complete defeat of Redschid Pacha; and states in a detail, that the Greeks having seized the Piræus, and landed 3000 men, the Seraskier, who was attempting to reduce the Citadel by famine, fearing that his plans would fail by this manœuvre of the Greeks, marched with all his troops (except 1000, which were left in the city) to dislodge them. He was driven back by the Greeks with great loss; and in the mean time the garrison of the Citadel sallied out, dispersed the guard left in the city and destroyed their camp. Nicetas, Caraiscaki, Londos, and Bozzaris, who were on the neighboring heights, on a signal given from the Citadel, poured down upon the Turks and completed the rout. The number lost on the part of the Turks was not known. A bulletin, published at Preveso, a place occupied by the Turks, states that 2000 of the Seraskier's troops were missing. The Turks fled towards Thebes.

The Dublin Patriot says—"We lament to hear that the distress of the lower orders, in the far greater part of Ireland, is almost unprecedented at this season of the year, and that the prospect of increasing misery is frightful. In Carlow, Kilkenny, Waterford, Clonmell, Limerick, Cork,—in short, over almost the entire surface of Ireland, the population are unemployed, and literally starving. In some places, so inadequate are the funds of charity, *that coffins are not thought of for the dead.*

The Hecla, Capt. Parry, had taken her departure, on his third northern voyage of discovery.

A letter of March 18th from Florence, announces that the Egyptian corvette which had sailed from Leghorn, has been captured by Lord Cochrane.

Private letters from Constantinople of the 1st of March, announce that the French Ambassador had expressed his concurrence in the propositions made in favor of Greece by England and Russia. This intelligence is unfounded. It is now known as a positive fact that France has not yet expressed her adherence to these propositions.

Latest from England.

By the arrival at Boston on Wednesday, of the packet ship Sapphire, the Editors of the Daily Advertiser have received files of London papers to April 4th, 11 days later than were brought by the Emerald:

Mr. Canning in the House of Commons, March 26th, laid on the table of the House the convention with this country for setling the claims for slaves carried away by the British army, and copies of the correspondence between the British and the United States Governments, respecting the intercourse between this country and the British Colonies.—Mr. Canning remarked that as part of the correspondence had been laid before the American Legislature, it was fitting that the whole should be published. These documents being ordered to lie on the table, Mr Hume asked if the correspondence was final.—Mr. Canning replied that "he conceived it to be final, for he had had the last word."

In the letter of January 27, Mr. Canning informs Mr. Galatin that when intelligence was received of a proposition in Congress to accede to the terms of the British act of 1825, an instruction was sent to Mr. Vaughan at Washington, grounded on the belief of the British government that Congress would not separate, without adopting the resolution. In that case, and upon receiving an assurance from the American government that the restriction and charges on British shipping, and British colonial produce, would be withdrawn by the United States, Mr. Vaughan was authorized to deliver a note to the American Secretary of State, declaring that the discriminating duties, imposed upon American ships and their cargoes, in the West Indies, should immediately cease.—Mr. Vaughan was in possession of this instruction when the resolution was rejected. He adds, it was no part of Mr. Vaughan's duty to make any communication upon the subject to the American government before the result of the discussion was ascertained. We have not time to enumerate the several points of Mr. Canning's letter. After remarking that he shall not allow himself to be drawn again into a discussion of topics already more than sufficiently debated, Mr. Canning concludes his letter with assurances of the most cordial desire, on the part of Great Britian, to cultivate the friendship of the United States.

Accounts from Corfu to February 16 gave favorable information of the state of the citadel of Athens. A supply of provisions had been thrown into the fortress, and some loss had been inflicted on the Turks in the vicinity.

The king of Great Britain had given £100, which with a like contribution from the fonds of the Philharmonic Society, had been sent to the relief of Beethoven, who was suffering from disease and poverty at Vienna.

A tunnel from Liverpool to the Cheshire shore under the river Mersey, is proposed a distance of more than a mile. The length is much greater than that of the Thames tunnel. The expense is estimated at £200,000.

Notice was given that the pensions and allowances to American loyalists would be paid on the 5th.

LIVERPOOL, April 2.

The sales of Cotton this day amount to about 1700 bags, without any alteration in prices.

The National Journal publishes an extract of a letter from Com. Porter, under date of 29th March, which says:—"My squadron is in fine order, well supplied, and in a most perfect state of discipline. I would not be ashamed to compare my vessels with any in the U. States Navy. I do not doubt of being able to place the Navy of Mexico on the most respectable footing. The progress I have already made is surprising. With the small squadron under my command, I have rendered useless to the Spaniards their whole naval forces. They dare not meet me on equal terms, and appear never less in force before the port than four frigates and a brig. We continue to enjoy uncommon health."

We copied on Tuesday, from the Southern Patriot a letter from Capt. Hill, of the brig Katharine, from Havana, communicating the important fact, of the discovery of a rock and breakers in the track of vessels from the U. States to the coast of Cuba and the Gulf of Mexico. We have heard that orders have been sent from the Navy Department, directing the commanding officer on the West India station to despatch a vessel for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is such a rock, and its precise situation.—Such information will be of the utmost importance to the owners and crews of the numerous vessels passing there at all seasons of the year.

MEXICO.—The Editors of the New York Mercantile Advertiser have been favored with papers from Mexico city to the 1st of April, brought by the Eliza.—It appears that a revolt broke out about the 10th of March at Durango, the capital of the state of that name, instigated it was said by a priest named Arena, whose emissaries had seduced the troops to unite in a project for obtaining certain reforms. The troops had gone so far as to arrest the governor of the state, and to dissolve the local legislature, but it does not appear that any blood was shed. Placards had been posted, calling for the son of Iturbide to govern the country.—The general government was adopting measures for the suppression of the insurrection, which did not appear to excite much alarm. The generals of division, Negrete and Echavarri, (Spaniards) suspected of being abettors of the revolutionary project, had been arrested and committed to prison. The Mexican house of representatives had approved of the treaty recently concluded with England, and it was believed it would be confirmed by the senate.

Hayti.—Letters from Cape Haytien are to the 25th of March. The people were rejoicing at the arrival of the British Consul General Mackenzie, at that place and the British corvette Harlequin. They hoped soon to see an American vessel of war there. Mr. Brice, the American Commercial Agent, had arrived from Baltimore in the schr. Mount Vernon—and it was reported a Consul General was coming from the U. States.

COMMODORE PORTER.—The latest news from Key West is to this effect. Capt Porter, the nephew of the Commodore had sailed for the Colombian Coast, to conduct a squadron under Beleuche to the Key. 'In the mean time, Com. Porter was busy in perfecting the discipline of his crews, exercising them daily at the guns. Large supplies of provisions from N. Orleans had already arrived at the Key, with a recruit of mariners.

A Hint to American Farmers.—"It has frequently been remarked, that the exportation of Corn from any country, if long continued, must tend to exhaust the soil unless some articles capable of being converted into manure, are introduced to compensate for the injury. Many parts of the North of Africa, and of Asia Minor, which formerly supplied large quantities of corn to Europe, have since become deserts. Perhaps one of the chief causes of the progress we (the English) have made in agriculture, and of the superior productiveness of our fields, has arisen from our exporting but few, and importing many, of the articles which are capable, when decomposed, of becoming manure, and being applied to renovate the soil, as much or more as it is exhausted by cropping."

[*Jacobs on the Corn Trade.*

Iron Ore.—We have seen a specimen of Iron Ore from the Gun Stock Mountain in this State, of so good a quantity that 100 lbs. of it, as dug from the mountain, yielded 75 lbs. of best wrought iron. The place from whence this ore is obtained, is within three miles of Lake Winnipisingee; the ore abounds in every part of the mountain of which trials have been made; and appearances warrant the conclusion, that the whole ridge, extending nearly twenty miles, is little less than a mass of ore. Iron can be brought from these mines with great facility, and to any extent; and would furnish a profitable article of trade, if a winter conveyance were open from the lake to the sea coast.—[*N. H. Jour.*

Squirrel Hunt.—A party of hunters to the number of 16, in Fayette county, Indiana, killed 2175 squirrels in two days and a half. A man aged 50 years, killed 266, being 45 more than any other man belonging to the party.

New Goods.

The Subscribers have received by several late arrivals from the north, their assortment of

Spring & Summer Goods;

it embraces a greater variety of desirable staple and fancy articles than they have hitherto had—among them are—

4-4 and 6-4 plain and figured mull,
Jackonet and book muslins,
Fig'd Swiss muslins,
Checked and striped Jackonets,
Irish Linens, Sheetings and Diapers,
Table damask and Russia Diapers,
Linen cambrick Hdkfs and Lawns,
Super. and common Prints, in great variety,
Barege Ginghams and Cravats,
Fine black Bombazine, French do.
Lastings for summer Coats,
White and brown Drillings, and various other articles for gentlemens' summer wear.
Furniture and cambrick Dimities,
Marseilles and other counterpanes,
Blk. and col'd Canton crapes, Robes, Shawls, and Scarfs,
Very fine blk. Nankin crapes,
Blk. white, green, straw and pink Italian crapes,
Black, white, lilac, straw, pink, green and other col'd Gimps, Braids, and silk cords,
Assorted col'd Satins & Lutestrings,
Blk. white and assorted colors Gros de Naples,
Plain blk. do. and Levantines,
Gauze and other fancy Hdkfs.
Plain and striped Florentines,
Very fine black Bombazettes,
Swiss collars and Handkerchiefs,
Heavy yellow, red and flag silk P. Handkerchiefs,
19 packages domestic goods, consisting of 4 and 5-4 bleached and brown Sheetings,
3-4 bleached and brown Shirtings,
Plaids, stripes and checks.

33 *dozen Fur HATS.*

Among them are men's black and drab, and youths' and childrens' Hats of various descriptions.

Wright & Williams

Elizabeth-City, May 5.

NEW GOODS.

Just received a partial supply of Spring Goods, consisting of
6-4 7-4 8 4 & 9-4 Table Diaper,
3-4 Bird's eye do.
Irish Sheetings,
Linen and long Lawn,
Tamb'd swiss Muslins,
Jackonet do.
Striped and color'd Muslins,
Callicoes and Muslin Prints,
Cambrick Ginghams,
Crape shawls and Hkfs.
Parasols,
Mens' Ware of almost every description, suitable for Summer,
Lady's high and spring heel prunelle, Sattin, & morocco Shoes,
Men's and Boy's Leather Shoes,
Bbls. Mess Prime and Cargo Pork, (New,)
do. Flour, Rum, Whiskey, and Brandy,
12 dozen W. Hoes.

IN STORE,

1200 Bushels Salt.

All for Sale by

Mathew Cluff.

Elizabeth-City, April 14.

NOTICE.

The subscriber takes this method of contradicting a report, which has been industriously circulated to the injury of his business; that he intended moving from this place. He hereby publicly tenders his thanks to the good citizens of this, and the adjoining county of Perquimans, for the liberality of their patronage; and informs them that he now has, and intends keeping, an extensive assortment of all the *MEDICINES* in use by the regular faculty. He also has the proper instruments to perform all the ordinary operations in Surgery. He again respectfully tenders his services to his friends and the public in general, in all the various branches of his profession, and promises the most unremitting attention to all who may be so kind as to patronize him.

John N. Butt, M. D.

Nixonton, April 14, 1827.

JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE.*

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, May 12, 1827.

The Annual Meeting of the Pasquotank County Auxiliary Colonization Society will be held at the Court-House in this place on Monday the 14th inst. It is particularly requested that the members attend.

By the northern mail last night, we received the following late intelligence from Europe.

PARIS. April 15.—We have just received by express the English papers of the 12th, which announce the following change of Ministry:—

RESIGNATION OF SEVEN MINISTERS.

Mr. Canning is appointed Premier—in consequence thereof, the following seven members of the Cabinet have resigned:

The Lord Chancellor Eldon.
The Duke of Wellington.
Lord Salmouth.
Lord Bathurst.
Lord Westmoreland.
Lord Bexley.
Mr. Peel.

Lord Lowther, son of Lord Lonsdale, has resigned as one of the Lords of the Treasury.

It is impossible for us, at this distance to conjecture who will be Mr. Canning's associates. The Times of April 11, says—that he Mr. Canning, having refused to accept the station of Premier unless with unrestrained authority to form a Cabinet, had carried his point, and was perfectly free.

Lord Granville, the British ambassador at Paris, is mentioned for the Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Scarlett as the successor of the Lord Chancellor.

Letters from Gibraltar announce that the English government has given orders to put this place into a state of defence and the governor had left his country residence for that place.

The interior troubles of Spain increase. In Catalonia armed bands are running through the country crying Vive Charles V—Death to Ferdinand VII—Vive Charles V. and the Inquisition.

Peace is about to take place between Russia and Persia.

The Count Alexander de Lameth has deposited in the hands of the Greek Committee the sum of 3000 francs, a gift of the Duke of Orleans, a like sum for his daughter.

Havre, 13th April—Markets, Cotton, Louisiana, 90c; do. Alabama, 87½c. sales—Coffee, Havana, 62 1-2c. sales.

ST. JOHN, N. B. April 12.

We believe the best informed people, even those who have been desirous of maintaining amicable relations between Great-Britain and the United States, begin to be somewhat sceptical on this point. The present misunderstanding between the two countries, on the subjects of the Colonial Trade, and the Boundary Line, together with some other questions which must be agitated between them in the course of this and the next year, confirm us in the opinion that it is both our duty and our interest to be prepared for the worst, while we have an opportunity of endeavoring to do so.

[*City Gazette.*

Selected Summary.

Mr. Reed's powder mill, in Montgomery county, (Pa) was blown up on the 17th ult about 1500 weight of powder having exploded. One man was killed and one dangerously hurt. Loss 6,000 dollars.

TAXATION NO TYRANNY.—The town of Barrington (N. H) assessed no town tax last year; and as there was no state tax levied, the inhabitants of that town were free from taxation altogether. The only public expense was one pauper supported at *thirty-three cents per week.*

The Baltimore Patriot states that an action was brought by Mary Morse vs. Henry Tomlinson in the Baltimore County Court, for a breach of promise of marriage—the defendant after having visited plaintiff for several years, gave a written promise to marry her in 60 days, and afterwards married another lady—Many circumstances of great aggravation were proved on the trial.—The jury, without leaving the box, found a verdict for the whole amount of damages laid in the declaration—*Three Thousand Dollars!*

The cumberland Advocate states that at the recent session of Alleghany County Court, a case involving a breach of promise of marriage was tried, in which a verdict for *one thousand nine hundred and fifty eight dollars* was awarded to the *fair* plaintiff.

We understand (says the N. Y. Evening Post of Monday) that a duel was fought at West Point, on Wednesday, between two Lieutenants of the army, one of whom was killed at the first fire. *We now look for a salutary public example.*

The Rhode Island Historical Society have put to press the following rare work by Roger Williams, the founder of religious freedom: "A key into the Language of America; or an Help to the Language of the Natives of that part of America called New-England, together with brief Observations on the Customs, Manners and Worship, &c. of the aforesaid Natives, in Peace and War, in Life and Death."

The mails have brought intelligence of the demise of two distinguished men of the nation. RUFUS KING, who departed this life on Sunday evening, the 29th ult. at his residence in Broadway, New-York, aged 73; and WILLIAM TILGHMAN, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, on the same evening, in Philadelphia, in the 71st year of his age.

For the benefit of persons travelling north, we state that the Commercial line of Steam-Boats between Norfolk and Philadelphia, will leave the former place every Sunday and Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock.

The Milledgeville Recorder says: "The line now running by the joint Commission of the United States and this State, between Georgia and Florida, will pass north of the line formerly run by the State's Surveyor, and will, consequently add, to Florida a long slip of land, of a mile or two in width, which was supposed to be in Georgia."

Extraordinary Longevity.—We are informed there is a man at present in this town, within a few days of 104 years of age. He came from N. York last week on foot, a distance of about 16 miles, for the purpose of obtaining employment, and is now actually engaged daily in the occupation of weaving. He is, we believe, a native of Scotland.

[*Patterson, N. J. Int.*

A curious case of seduction and its punishment occurs in the last French papers. A Spanish count having seduced a young woman was sentenced, unless he made restitution to her by marriage, to be sent to hard labor at the galleys for four years. The seducer preferred the punishment to the tying the marriage knot.

MARRIED,

In this County, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Wm. Reed, Mr. JOHN BARNES, to Miss LYDIA SHANNONHOUSE, eldest daughter of Thomas L. Shannonhouse, esq.

In Norfolk on Thursday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Jones, Mr. ANDRE BARTEE, of Norfolk county to Miss MARY ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Chapman, of that Borough.

DIED,

In this town, on Wednesday morning last, Mrs. SUSAN SIMPSON, aged 48, consort of Mr. Wm. Simpson

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

5th, Schr. Past Master, Gallop, from N. York, with merchandize to M. Cluff.

" Schr. Greek, Cobb, from Philadelphia, with merchandize to J. C. Ehringhaus.

" Schr. Rainbow, Pierson, from Savannah, in ballast.

6th, Schr. Ceres, Whelden 21 days from Point Petre, with molasses to A. Fobes, jr. Let schr. Curlo, of Providence, Taylor, could not sail, and intended going to leeward.

9th, Schr. Premium, Guage, from Charleston, in ballast.

10th, Schr. Cordelia, Walker, from St. Thomas, with sugar and coffee to A. Fobes, jr.

11th, Schr. Hope & Susan, Kelly, 23 days from Bassaterre, with molasses and sugar to I. Fearing. Spoke in sight of Bassaterre, bound in, the schr. Alpha, from Marblehead; also, 22d ult. brig Statira, 13 days from N. York bound to New Orleans.

" Schr. Polly Rider, Dunlap, 21 days from St. Thomas, sugar and coffee to A. Fobes, jr. On the 21st ult. in lat. 22, lon. 62, fell in with the sloop Fox, of and bound to Nevis, 21 days from St. Thomas, half full of water. Took from her two men and two women, sick of the small pox, and who had been entirely destitute of provisions and water for 16 days. The captain and two men had died a few days before Captain Dunlap fell in with the sloop. Spoke in lon. 76, lat. 34, ship Cassander, of Hollowell, 12 days from N. Orleans, bound to Liverpool. Saw in lat. 33, lon. 74, the wreck of a vessel about 70 tons, nothing but the stern above water—could not ascertain her name.

" Schr. Enterprize, Sylvester, 19 days from St. Barts, molasses and sugar to I. Fearing. Left U. States Frigate Cyane, to sail in a few days for St. Thomas; Schrs. Amity, Linnell, for Boston the 24th; Sally Ann, Thompson, for N. Y. the 1st inst; Industry, Strobridge, uncertain; Bolona, from N. Y. discharging; Caroline, Stephenson, do; Alpha, Boughton, from Gaudeloupe; brig Stranger, Shirefield, for N. York 1st inst. Schr. Superior sailed the 20th for Martinique.

DEPARTED.

10th, Schr. Trader, Ellison, for Boston, with staves by A. Fobes, jr.

CLEARED.

9th, Schr. Francis-D. Williams, Hathaway, for West Indies, with staves and shingles by H. N. Williams.

11th, Schr. Ceres, Whelden, for St. Barts, with staves and shingles by A. Fobes, jr.

To sail to-day,

Schr. Greek, Cobb, for Savannah, corn by M. Cluff.

PRICES CURRENT.

Elizabeth-City, May, 12.

Bacon—8 cents per pound.
Butter—20 cents per pound.
Brandy Cogniac—$1 75.
Do. Apple—45 cents.
Rum—West-India, 80 a 85
Do. New-England, 45.
Gin—Country, 45 a 48.
Do. Holland, $1 a 1 12½.
Gunpowder—per keg $7.
Whiskey—40 cts.
Wheat—none.
Corn—per bushel 40 a 45 cents.
Flaxseed—none.
Chocolate—per pound, 18 a 20 cts.
Candles—Sperm, 40 cts.
Do. mould, 14 a 16 cts.
Do. dipt, 10 a 12½
Cheese—10 a 12½.
Coffee—16 a 17 cts.
Flour—per bbl. $7
Lard—10 cents per pound.
Meal—per bushel, 62½.
Molasses—per gallon, 33 cts.
Pork—prime per bbl. $10.
Pork—mess per lb. $13.
Sugar—per cwt. $9 a 10.
Salt—Liverpool, 50 cts.
Do. Turks-Isl. 60 a 65 cts.
Shingles—Building, $2 50
Do. Sale, $1 50.
W. O. Hhd. Staves—$18 a 20.
R. O.—do. do. $10.
Bbl. Staves—$6 a 7
Oil—Linseed. $1.
Oil—Sperm, $1.
Oil—Fish, 40 a 45.
Rice—pr. 100 lbs. $3 a 4.
Tobacco—plug, 15 a 16.

THOMAS B. COBB

Has just received from Philadelphia and Norfolk, his Spring supplies of Shoes and Leather, and will continue to receive such other quantities as may be necessary to make his assortment complete which will be sold as low as they can be bought in the place—among them are the following

Ladies' black and col'd Prunelle Shoes,
Do. do. thick and thin Morocco Shoes,
Do. do. seal skin Shoes,
Misses' black and col'd do.
Do. do. do. Prunelle do.
Do. do. leather do.
Childrens' leather and Morocco do.
Gentlemens' Boots, Shoes and Pumps, assorted,
Mens' and boys coarse Boots and Shoes.
Also, a general assortment of Leather, as follows—

Calf and Kip Skins, Waxuppers, Seal, smooth Cordwain, Cordwain Roundings, Neats Grain, and a great variety of Lining and Binding Skins in lots to suit purchasers—Also Awl Blades, Half, Sparribles, Shoe Knives, Varnish, Shoe Blacking, Bristles, Heal Ball, &c. &c.

T. R. COBB, tenders his acknowledgements to his friends and customers for the share of patronage which has been extended to him heretofore, and now takes the opportunity of informing them, that having engaged an additional number of workmen, he will be able to furnish them with Boots and Shoes made in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice.

*** Orders from the country will be punctually attended to.

Elizabeth-City, May 12. Et

NOTICE.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from trading for a note against me of the amount of $40, payable to Solomon Pool, jr. Richard Pool as witness, and dated September 1820—as I consider it unjust, and am determined not to pay it.

Thomas Palin.

May 12. Bt

Virginia State Lottery,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Dismal Swamp Canal Co.

SEVENTH CLASS.

To be drawn on the 20th June.

SIXTY NUMBER—COMBINATION LOTTERY.—NINE DRAWN BALLOTS.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$15,000 is	$15,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,750	1,750
1	1,500	1,500
1	1,255	1,255
5	1,000	5,000
10	500	5,000
20	200	4,000
40	100	4,000
102	50	5,100
204	25	5,100
1530	10	15,300
11475	5	57,375
13395 Prizes.		$136,880
20825 Blanks.		

Prizes payable 40 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

Whole Tickets $5, Halves, $2 50, Quarters $1 25.

For sale in a variety of numbers at the office of

Wm. D. Gordan.

May 12 *Elizabeth-City.*

SPRING GOODS.

Richard Wyatt

HAS received his supply of Spring Goods, comprising a variety of Staple and Fancy articles, all which will be sold low for Cash.

Elizabeth-City, May 12. Et

Flour, Pork, Apple Brandy &c

Barrels super fine Flour,
Do. mess and prime Pork,
Do. Apple Brandy,
Do. brown Sugar,
Bags Coffee,
A few doz. Brooms and Brushes,
Winter strained Lamp Oil,
(very superior.)

Richard Wyatt.

Elizabeth-City, May 12.

SODA WATER.

The Subscriber has opened his Soda Water Establishment for the season.

Wm. D. Gordan.

May 12.

GEORGE KELLINGER,

TAILOR,

HAVING taken the front room of the house occupied by Mr Asa McCoy, on Road-Street, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and the surrounding country, that he is ready to execute all orders in his business. Clothes will be made by the latest and most approved fashions, and the workmanship done in a manner not inferior to any in the place. He flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction to all his customers.

Elizabeth-City, May 5.

High and Low System.

VIRGINIA STATE NAVIGATION LOTTERY.

Will be drawn in Richmond, 13th June next,

ALL IN ONE DAY.

HIGHEST PRIZE

$10,000.

Besides the handsome Capitals of

$3,000, 2,000,
1,200, 2 of $1,000

And a number of minor prizes of $500, &c.

Present price of Tickets:

Whole Tickets	4	Quarters	$1 00
Halves	2	Eighths	50

For sale by

Wm. D. Gordan.

May 12 *Elizabeth City.*

RECEIVED,

Per Schooner Enterprize, from Gaudeloupe,

20 hhds. Molasses,

For sale by

Alpheus Fobes, jr.

Blanks for sale at this office.

ORDINANCE.

Passed by the Commissioners of Elizabeth-City, at a meeting held at the office of Charles Grice, on the 20th April, 1827.

Be it ordained by the Commissioners of Elizabeth-City and it is hereby ordained by authority of the same, That every dray, cart or waggon using the town of Elizabeth-City as public porters, and receiving pay for the transportation or hauling of any article whatever within the bounds of the said town, shall be deemed a public dray, cart or waggon, and shall be numbered with the number of the dray, cart or waggon painted on the same, in figures not less than three inches long; which said dray, cart or waggon or the owner thereof, shall obtain a certificate from the Commissioners of said town, countersigned by the Intendant thereof, corresponding with the number of said dray, cart or waggon, and shall pay for each certificate so obtained, the sum of two dollars—which said certificate shall be in force from the first Saturday in March and no longer—renewable annually. And if any dray, cart or waggon shall use the streets of Elizabeth-City, contrary to the aforesaid ordinance, the owner thereof shall be subject to a fine of one dollar for each and every load hauled, to be recovered by warrant before the Intendant; and if any slave shall be convicted of violating the said ordinance without direction from his master, he shall suffer corporal punishment agreeable to the power vested in the Commissioners; and if permit from his master said master shall be liable to the penalty hereof.

And that the said dray, cart or waggon, being a public dray, cart or waggon, shall at all times, when disengaged, be at the service of any person applying for the same, to be used in the said town, under a penalty of one dollar for each and every offence; and that they shall receive for their services in the bounds of said town, twelve and a half cents and no more, for every load hauled not exceeding the weight or bulk of five barrels of flour.

And that the owner of said dray, cart or waggon shall be liable and accountable for all damage sustained it the transportation of any article whatever, that may happen by the negligence or mismanagement of the person employed to drive; the said horse and dray, cart or waggon which such damage may be recovered from the said owner before any jurisdiction having cognizance thereof on due and legal conviction, &c.

Ordered, that the above ordinance be published in the Elizabeth-City Star.

State of North-Carolina.

Currituck County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1827.

Patrick Northern, vs. James Tatem. } Orig'l Attachment levied on the lands of James Tatem, adjoining the lands of David Jones and Josiah Butt, in Gibbs' Woods

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Tatem, is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is ordered*, that publication be made in the Elizabeth-City Star for two months, that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Currituck, at the Court-House in Currituck, on the last Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said attachment, it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, *Spence Hall*, Clerk of our said Court at office in Currituck, the last Monday in February, Anno Domini 1827, and 51st Year of American Independence.

A Copy.

Spence Hall, C. C. C.

Currituck County, April 14.

ATTENTION!!!

Elizabeth-City Guards.

You are hereby commanded to appear on parade on SATURDAY the 12th of May, at 2 o'clock, at the Academy Lot, armed and equipped as the law directs for inspection—punctual attendance is required. You will appear in summer dress, white pantaloons and uniform jackets.

By order of the Captain.

March 31.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

The following poem is not presented to admiration for the sweetness of its phraseology or its poetic merit, so much as for the commanding and important truths it embodies. It is excellent to commit to memory. If it were printed on a quarter sheet, framed and put up in our taverns, and other places of public resort, as "Beware of *sudden* Death" is pasted on our pumps, it could not fail to do good. The picture it presents is appalling, but true to nature. How few will read it who cannot illustrate its truths, by examples of persons within their own knowledge, who have fallen victims to the beastly vice of drunkenness.—[*Cin. Com. Reg.*

Death and the Drunkard.

His form was fair, his cheek was health;
His word a bond, his purse was wealth;
With wheat his field was covered o'er,
Plenty sat smiling at his door.
His wife the fount of ceaseless joy;
How laughed his daughter, played his boy;
His library, though large, was read,
Till half its contents decked his head,
At morn 'twas health, wealth, pure delight, [night.
'Twas health, wealth, peace and bliss at
I wished not to disturb his bliss—
'Tis gone! but all the fault was his.

The social glass I saw him seize,
The more with festive wit to please,
Daily increased his love of cheer—
Ah, little thought he that I was near!
Gradual indulgence on him stole,
Frequent became the midnight howl,
In that bowl the *head ache* placed,
Which, with the juice his lips embraced.
Shame next I mingled with the draught;
Indignantly he drank and laughed.

In the bowl's bottom *Bankruptcy*,
I placed—he drank with tears and glee,
Remorse did I into it pour;
He only sought the bowl the more,
I mingled next *joint torturing pain*:
Little the less did he refrain.
The *dropsy* in the cup I mixed;
Still to his mouth the cup was fixed.
My emissaries thus in vain
I sent the mad wretch to restrain;

On the bowl's bottom then *myself*
I threw the most abhorrent elf
Of all that mortals hate or dread;
And thus in horrid whispers said—
"Successless ministers I've sent,
Thy hastening ruin to prevent;
Their lessons nought—now here am I,
Think not my threatnings to defy
Swallow this, this thy last 'twill be,
For with it thou must swallow *me*.

Haggard his eyes, upright his hair,
Remorse his lips, his cheeks despair;
With shaking hands the bowl he clasp'd
My meatless limbs his carcass grasp'd
And bore it to the church yard—where
Thousands ere I would call, repair.

Death speaks—ah, reader, dost thou hear?
Hast thou no lurking cause to fear?
Hast not o'er *thee* the sparkling bowl
Constant, commanding, sly control?
Betimes reflect, betimes beware—
Tho' ruddy, healthful now and fair,
Before slow reason seize the sway,
Reform—postponed another day,
Too soon may mix with common clay.

CONSOLATION.

Peace, spirit, peace! Why should'st thou weep
O'er earthly joys that soon must fade?
Shall not thy God his promise keep,
To cheer thy soul when light is fled?
In secret gloom thy fears may fall—
Thy God is near and hears them all.

Peace, spirit, peace! Why should'st thou mourn
The loss of all that bless'd thee here?
Life, light and joy shall yet return,
With heavenly smiles thy breast to cheer;
And love, and hope, and righteousness,
Shall bloom along thy path to bless.

Peace, spirit, peace! Immortal life
Dawns on the darkness of the tomb;
E'en in the last—the parting strife,
The God shall guide thee through the gloom:
Trust thou on Him—and thou shalt prove,
Redeeming grace—eternal love.

Epitaph on a Grocer.

Here lies at *length* old Moses Merit,
Who while on earth was deemed a *man of spirit*,
His spirit now is gone, *the proof untried*,
To purgatory to be *rectified*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Masonic Mirror.

The Ringlet.

A cheerful fire blazed on the hearth in the neat little parlor of Mr. Percy, one cool evening in November, and Helen, with a choice party of young friends, formed an agreeable little circle around it. Helen Percy was not what the *world* would call handsome; that is she did not possess regular features—had neither blue nor black eyes—tresses waving gracefully over her shoulders—nor a skin quite as white as the new fallen snow; but then there *was* beauty in her face and a beauty that was worth *all* these—it consisted of *expression*. The feelings of a good and benevolent heart, aided by the graces of a pure and well cultivated mind, cast a lustre over a face that could boast of no other accomplishment, and sure none other was necessary to render it interesting. But Helen's most powerful charm was in her conversation, often sprightly, and always sensible and pleasing, it rendered her ever a most engaging companion.

It was generally known among her acquaintances that she was betrothed to a young navy officer who was then, and had been nearly two years, absent in the United States' service, and who was now daily expected home. Helen was anxious for his arrival, not for the gratification of her own feelings alone, but the tale of scandal had gone forth, and she wished its course at once arrested. An amiable and worthy young man was in the habit of visiting at the house of Mr. Percy; he knew of Helen's engagement and his visits to the family were prompted by friendship alone; but others tho't differently; —persons were surprised that, in the absence of Clarence Lee, she should sanction the addresses of another—it was dishonorable thus to traffic with his feelings—in short she was in their eye a most heartless coquette. Helen knew these whispers were around her, but she also knew she was wronged: she despised the petty artifices of those who would construe every friendly feeling into accepted love—and she was resolved it should not be the means of depriving her of a friendship so valuable as that of the innocent mover of it all.

I remarked that a small group were assembled around the fire-side of Mr. Percy's house, and on this occasion a stranger was seated among them, who had entered with the company, and yet appeared to be unknown to all; a profusion of light hair fell over his forehead & cheeks, which were also shaded by large mustachios, and he wore a pair of green spectacles over his eyes.

The little party were gay and lively as usual, but there was a sudden stillness in the room, when the stranger, holding in his hand a ringlet of dark brown hair, tremulously asked a lady next to him if that was not a pretty tress.

"It certainly is," was the reply, "and a favorite memento, I presume."

"It was taken, madam, from the bosom of an officer, a friend of mine, who fell from on board one of the United States' vessels during a cruise; his body was happily recovered but"—

"May I inquire his name?" interrupted Helen, in breathless haste, and unconsciously rising from her chair.

"His name was Clarence Lee."

"And lost over"—the words died upon her lips, and she sunk back insensibly into her seat. The stranger started from his chair, threw off his green spectacles, mustachios, and light hair, and in an instant the metamorphosed Clarence Lee was leaning over her chair, and endeavored to recal her to animation, by repeatedly pronouncing her name in his own natural voice. Helen at length recovered, cast round a bewildered glance and scarcely imagined she was in existence, when she beheld her lover by her side.

"Am I not dreaming?" said she reviving.

"I should hope not," said Clarence, seizing her hand, and eagerly pressing it to his bosom. "I have put thy faith to a sad trial, Helen, but wilt thou not forgive me when I tell thee I was cruelly deceived by others;—they told me thou wert *false* to me, Helen, but this pledge of thy affection, (again displaying the ringlet,) proves their words false, not thee, and that I meet the same faithful heart I left two years ago."

It is needless to remark, that the stratagem was readily forgiven, and that Helen, soon after at the altar of hymen, gave herself as a pledge of her love and faith, to Clarence Lee.

IDA.

The Moss Rose.

Flowers, the emblems of youth, beauty, and innocence, and no less the frail mementos of human life, each in the comparative brevity of its transient history, the same; have ever mingled with the story of affection, and shed their own sweet influence over the dreams of romance, and the rustic tale of village courtship. How often has a simple flower been the medium of intercourse between a diffident lover and his mistress—and told to her muting spirit the secret of his heart. How often, when kindred spirits have been doomed to separate, has a blushing flower remained the silent witness of unspoken vows. How many promises have lived on to their consummation, in the memory of flowers.

"Mama," said Lauretta one morning to Mrs. La Branch, "I have a pretty Moss Rose for our flower garden; shall I plant it in the border by the summer house?" "Certainly, if you please," said the good lady, "but where did you get such a treasure, Lauretta." The sweet girl put on a deep blush—she had never dreamed of such a question, and was not prepared to answer it; with the dexterous ingenuity so peculiar to her sex, however, she extricated herself at a single thought—"a friend, Ma, a friend gave it to me as a keep sake." Old Mr. La Branch, who was reading the morning news over his coffee, lifted up his eyes at the moment—"has Edward gone then?"—said he, with a quizzing smile, and without waiting an answer sipped his coffee, and went on with the paper; and Lauretta escaped from the breakfast table as soon as an opportunity offered.

The flower was planted in the sunniest spot, and Lauretta watered it with so much care, and nursed it so attentively, that it took deep root and bore a full crop of roses. They were her companions—she used to sit for hours in her favorite bower, and gaze upon and recall all the tender recollections they had brought to mind; and when the long summer months had faded away; and the autumn came in his garb, of pensive sadness to wither the leaves and flowers, she redoubled her diligence to preserve them from the fate of their mates of the garden; and to screen them from the unpropitious season, she conveyed the rose-bush to her own neat parlor, and still made it her hourly companion.

Edward Martin and Lauretta were old acquaintances. He had gone on business to Liverpool—before he sailed he had brought her the Moss Rose—& he intended to say he bro't it as a pledge of—friendship—he did not hope to be able to say more. He saw Lauretta; sat the flower down by her side; but his courage evaporated; his feelings overpowered him, and he could not utter a word about it.

The time had not yet arrived in which Edward was expected to return, when early one morning, the door opened, and Mr. La Branch came in from his morning walk, with Edward, whom he had met rambling in the direction of the mansion; and who had reached home the evening before. The family pressed round their friend—and Lauretta's eyes sparkled, and they both blushed when they shook hands—there was such a mutual welcome as does the heart good; in which words spoke far less cordially than their feelings.

A hasty breakfast over, Lauretta took him to her parlor, and pointing to the budding rose-bush—"I have kept it," said she, "it is still fresh and beautiful" "I forgot the flower," replied Edward, "I thought only of you." Lauretta blushed and hung her head. Meantime Mr. La Branch having lit his morning pipe, walked into the room: "I have spoken to the Dominie——" "To marry us!" asked Lauretta and Edward, in the same breath interrupting him—so entirely had *that* subject engrossed their minds, that the words came out without a thought; and perfect confusion would have overwhelmed them both, but the old gentleman burst into a laugh—"no, children," said he, "I spoke to him about a little roasting pig he was to send us for to-morrow's dinner—and I was going to say Edward must come over and help us eat it; but I will tell him to bring his spectacles and prayer book along with him, and the other business can be done at the same time—Good morning;" and turning on his heel, he walked directly over to the parsonage.

Edward and Lauretta occupy the neat cottage in the valley between the two estates, and afford a perfect commentary on the happiness of the married life when it is founded on mutual love, and surrounded by the thousand charms of virtue. I have often thought of them, and the simple history of their courtship, when reading the accounts of breaches of marriage contracts, so frequent in our days. Theirs was the mutual pledge of hearts—unspoken, unexpressed—the only contract which is never broken—the only one in these matters which is worth the name.

TIME.—Time is the most indefinable, yet paradoxical of things; the past is gone, the future is not come, and the present becomes the past even while we attempt to define it, and like the flash of lightning at once exists and expires.—Time is the measurer of all things but is itself unmeasurable, and the grand discloser of all things but is itself undisclosed. Like space, it is incomprehensible, because it has no limits, and it would be still more so if it had. It is more obscure in its sources than the Nile, and in its determination than the Niger, it advances like the swiftest tide, but retreats like the slowest torrent. It gives wings of lightning to pleasure, but feet of lead to pain, and lends expectation a curb, but enjoyment a spur. It robs beauty of her charms to bestow them on her picture, and builds a monument to merit but denies it a house, it is the transient and deceitful flatterer of falsehood, but tried and final friend of truth.—Time is the most subtle, yet the most insatiable of depredators and by appearing to take nothing, is permitted to take all; nor can it be satisfied until it has stolen the world from us and us from the world. It constantly flies yet overcomes all things by flight, and though it is the present ally, it will be the future conqueror of Death. Time, the cradle of hope, but the grave of ambition, is the stern corrector of fools, but the salutary counsellor of the wise, bringing all they dread to the one, and all they desire to the other; but like Cassandra, it warns us with a voice that even the sagest discredit too long, and the silliest believe too late.—Wisdom walks before it, opportunity with it; and repentance behind it; he that has made it his friend, will have little to fear from his enemies, but he that has made it his enemy, will have but little to hope from his friends.

LACON.

SATURDAY EVENING.

How seldom one thinks of himself! The gay, busy world as it revolves in its ceaseless orbit—the things of fashion and opinion as they dance before the vision—the wild whirl of to-day, which is reckless of to-morrow, all consume the sands of life, and yet we never pause to reflect upon ourselves.

It has been said, that all are selfish by nature; and yet no remark was ever more unjust. We will adduce for example your brightest specimen of genius—one who has the Promethean spark in his soul, who looks upon the landscape and loves it—who sees virtue and falls prostrate at its shrine—and yet practises vice. Vice is a relative term—the Hindoo priest, who urges the widow to mount the funeral pile of murder, is less guilty of crime on account of his ignorance, than the christian, who breaks a less moral tie. So genius, "which knows the right and yet the wrong pursues" is vicious when compared with folly.

How few of the favored sons of talent act up to their high vocation. In all arts, in all sciences, genius, like a comet, is ever eccentric, and its irregularity, comparatively speaking, is a crime—can it be reduced to consistency? can education and mind be led to adopt the plain morality of an honest yeoman?

Method is every thing—a virtuous system will prove an overmatch for evil habits; and a Saturday Evening should recal one from the troubles and outward assaults of the world to an inward communication with himself, his conduct, his location as to here and hereafter. It should be like the cottage of the lover and the laborer—he should sit down beside the fireside of his own heart, call around him his children which are his thoughts, and with them enter into judgment as to the past, and from this calculate upon better things to be performed in future. Men read history to be informed of the past—they gravely calculate from prediction what may ensue from the aspect of the present political world—and yet forget to look at the past of their own lives, and to draw a horoscope of their future existence even upon earth. The world is selfish, it is said—and yet how little of man's life is devoted to himself True it is that ambition claims a part—the love of distinction, of pleasure, of ease, are creditors which claim more—but real selfishness, which is aside from these outward objects, and which relates to the settlement of our accounts with ourselves, takes no part in the drama of existence; and is untried before the forum of conscience.

How seldom do we strive to be acquainted with ourselves! with the springs of action which govern us—the course of life which we pursue—the very detail of criminal carelessness which marks our conduct—all unnoticed as we sweep onward to death.

Is there no remedy—let each Saturday night sit in judgment upon the other six days of the week, and let the Sabbath be devoted to virtuous resolutions, penitence and prayer.

Character of Dr. PARR, by himself.

"From my youth upwards to the present moment, I never deserted a private friend, nor violated a public principle. I have been the slave of no patron, & the drudge of no party. I formed my political opinions without the smallest regard, and have acted upon them with an utter disregard to personal emolument and professional honors for many of the best years of my existence, I endured every irksome toil, and suffered every trying need, measuring my resources by my wants; I now so abound as to unite a competent income with an independent spirit; and above all, looking back to this life and onward to another, I possess that inward peace of mind, which the world can neither give nor take away.

"What is that animal which walks on four legs in the morning, two at noon, and three at night." Answer, Man: in childhood, which is the morning of life, he crawls on his hands and feet: in the middle age, which is noon, he walks on two; in old age he leans on a crutch, which serves for a supplementary third foot."

What is, and What might be.—The number of drunkards in the United States, would make an army as large as that which Bonaparte marched into Russia; and would be sufficient to defend the U. S. from the combined force of all Europe. Convert drunkards into good soldiers, and one tenth of them would redeem Greece from the Turks. Convert them into Apostles, and they would christianize the world. And what are they now? Strike them from existence, and who would feel the loss? Yes, strike them from existence, and the United States would be benefited by the blow.

Solid Comforts may be copiously derived from the following sources; a quiet conscience—health—liberty—one's time one's own; or if not, usefully, innocently and moderately employed by others—a freedom from inordinate passions of all kinds—a habit of living within one's income, and of saving something for extraordinary occasions—an ability arising from rational economy to defray all necessary and expedient expenses—a habit of good humor, & aptitude to be pleased rather than offend—a prepartion for adversity—love of one's family—sincerity to friend—benevolence to mankind—and piety to God.

Caution.—Travellers should be careful to deliver their luggage to proper persons. A few days ago, a gentleman, on alighting from a stage coach, entrusted his wife with a stranger, and has not heard of her since.